

# The Lacombe Guardian

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## Allies Progressing in Dardanelles

London, March 8.—An Athens despatch to the Daily Chronicle says:

"The bombardment of the Dardanelles fort proceeds with success, but with caution. It is now hoped that before a fortnight the allied fleet will be in the Sea of Marmora, and that Constantinople will quickly fall before the allies."

"The features of the operations made extreme caution necessary for the attacking battalions. In the first place, the number of mines laid in the straits is enormous. They must all be picked up, and the work takes time. The Turks seem to have learned a lesson from the Germans, for they are using floating mines."

"These swirl around the capes at the mouth of the straits. Some of them have been picked up as far away as Teodosia Lalaed. Secondly, the larger Turkish batteries are skilfully hidden, and it is necessary to knock out each gun individually. The latest advices are that something like 50 guns have been destroyed."

## NEW GREEK CABINET DECLares AGAINST GOING TO WAR.

London, March 12.—A Reuters despatch from Athens says: "The new Greek cabinet took the oath of office Wednesday, and also gives the following declaration which was communicated to the newspapers:

"For Greece after her victorious war, a long period of peace was an imperative necessity to enable her to work for the prosperity of the country. The organization of her public services and land and sea forces, and the development and wealth of the country would have guaranteed her against any attack on what she has acquired at the cost of such great sacrifices, and would also have enabled her to carry out a program of serving the interests of the state and to adopt a policy conforming to national traditions."

"In these circumstances the observance of neutrality was imperative for her from the very beginning of the European crisis."

"It was, and always is, her absolute duty to fulfill her treaty obligations as an ally and to seek satisfaction for her interests without, however, compromising the integrity of her territory. The government, conscious of the duty of thus serving the interests of the country, is convinced that the patriotic interest of the people will ensure these interests."

## GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Colonel Henry Watterson, the distinguished American journalist, says editorially in the Louisville Courier Journal: "If Germany could win, the German government, inflated by success, would at once turn upon us and say, 'To Hell with your Monroe Doctrine! We will go wherever we please to go!' That would mean war with Germany, and in such an event the German-Americans, who had made common cause with the Vaterland, would be something more than suspects, and it might become our duty to

drive them out of the country. These latter have conclusively shown that they are not Americans at all, but merely and beligerently a German colony in America. If war should come they would have to be assembled in detention camps and branded as public enemies. If under recent orders of the German admiral an American ship carrying its load of passengers should be blown up in the Irish Sea, the explosion, like that of the Maine in Havana harbor, would reverberate from the Atlantic to the Pacific. War would be instantly declared by congress. In many parts of the United States the life of no German-American would be safe. Bloody Monday would have many duplicates and repetitions."

## BELGIUM DESIRES HER PEOPLE AT HOME

Ottawa, March 6.—That the Belgian government is strongly opposed to any movement for the emigration of Belgians was the statement made by Sir Robert Borden at the opening of the house Thursday afternoon. He spoke in reply to a question from Mr. Alphonse Verville, and said that injury had been made in regard to the matter through the Canadian immigration authorities in London.

Mr. George P. Graham was given some further information regarding expenditure on the Hudson Bay Railway. Hon. Frank Cochrane stated that the railway department up to the end of December last had spent \$1,160,000. Of this amount \$2,345,801 were expended on the railway proper and \$1,843,900 on Port Nelson terminals and harbor.

Mr. W. M. Martin, of Regina, was informed by Hon. Dr. Roche that the government had purchased and contracted for 2,741,840 bushels of wheat for the purpose of supplying seed grain for the western provinces. The average price paid per bushel was October, \$1.10; November, \$1.12; December, \$1.14; January \$1.49; February, \$1.52.

Mr. W. A. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, learned from the minister of militia that 796 horses had been purchased in British Columbia, 500 being for the cavalry and 296 for the gunners. The average price paid was \$121.32.

## SQUADRON OF ITALIAN DREADNOUGHTS SAIL

Paris, March 11.—Vice-Admiral of the Abruzzi, embarked yesterday on his flagship, the new Italian dreadnaught, Conte di Cavour, to command a squadron composed entirely of dreadnaughts. The squadron comprises the Dante, Alighieri, Carlo Dusio, Giulio Cesare and Leonardo da Vinci. This is the most powerful combination of units that Italy has ever had in one squadron.

## GUilty OF MANSLAUGHTER.

St. Catharines, Ont., March 11.—Private Frank Hartley, of the 19th regiment, accused of the murder of Private Theodore Burgoon, 17 years old, while the two were on guard duty on the Welland canal, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the assize court last night. Mr. Justice Sutherland presiding. Sentence will be pronounced tomorrow.

## Tories Are Certain Elections Soon

Ottawa, March 11.—The Evening Free Press (Liberal) in an article dealing with elections says: "Conservative members are certain that there will be an election. Liberal members expect that there will be a general election, and the ministers are making nothing."

"Both sides seem satisfied. The Conservatives are desirous that the want of confidence motion in the Liberal leader yesterday might give an appeal to the voters. They claim that the treachery has been formally and officially broken."

"The Liberals say that if the government thought it cool, when it would have the election anyway, even if no amendment had been offered to the budget. They say that while they were keeping the political status quo, the government had been working on a political and budgetary basis."

"The government is waiting to hear from the country in regard to the Laurier amendment and Sir Wilfrid's p. o. Hon. Mr. Cook says that, then, Mr. Rogers was keeping a very close watch upon the country and was receiving reports from agents in all the provinces."

## RED CROSS NOTES

At the present time there are about 22,000 Canadian soldiers in France. Eleven hundred of these are members of the Canadian Medical Corps, and have already been in action three times.

The remainder are principally in the concentration camps, while it is not improbable that by this time a very large force is on the way to the front.

Whether the members of the first Canadian contingents are in action in the course of a few days or a few weeks matters little as regards the medical and surgical supplies as well as warm clothing that will be needed.

For a force of over twenty thousand men an enormous amount of these supplies will be required, and it falls to the lot of the Canadian Red Cross Society to send out sufficient supplies to enable the Army Medical Corps to meet the requirements. Upon the people of Canada, develops a great and solemn responsibility to determine that they will fulfill it to the best of their ability.

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While supplies and warm clothing are arriving at headquarters in large consignments, it is impossible to sufficiently impress upon the supporters of the Red Cross the urgent need of supplies at the present time. If every woman in Canada were to make one pair of socks and every man were to buy one pair, there would be over four million pairs sent to the soldiers. What a magnificent quantity of supplies could be sent to our brave soldiers at the front if every adult in Canada were to do something for the great cause. All cannot knit, all cannot sew, but all can do something.

For the Red Cross Society, some quantities of wet linen, and cotton, have been sent, to headquarters. These are entirely suitable for making into dressings and bandages, and those who cannot knit or give donations can do their little part in the work of mercy, even if it is only rolling bandages. While the Canadian contingent was in camp at Salisbury the demand for supplies was not particularly heavy, but now that the soldiers are about to enter the trenches and take an active part in this terrible war, the society will have all it can do to keep them warm and look after them when they are wounded or sick.

Since the Canadian Red Cross issued its appeal for funds and supplies, a wonderful answer has been made. We are filled with thankfulness and pride at the result. We were confident from the first that it would be magnificent, and it is a splendid example of the liberality, humanity and patriotism of our people. But though the response has been magnificient it is not enough. We appeal again to these noble qualities of the British race, and again to the Liberal members, and the Conservatives are certain that there will be an election. Liberal members expect that there will be a general election, and the ministers are making nothing."

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## BLOCKADE HAS BEEN COSTLY EXPERIMENT FOR GERMANY.

London, March 7.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, from Amsterdam, says:

"A correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt declares that since the beginning of the blockade seven British merchantmen have been sunk, but admits that he is not confident that our appeal will be heard. We shall continue to call upon our countrymen and countrywomen to give for the sacred cause of the land and material losses and we feel certain that they will continue to give for it to the utmost."

"It is an immense need, and an urgent need, the statement of the British losses which the Prime Minister of England, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, made recently in the house of commons, is a poignant reminder of the havoc of modern war. The casualties up to October 31 were approximately 57,000. There has been much heavy fighting since, which appears to have been to the full as deadly as that of the earlier engagements. The long lists that are being published each day show what numbers of our best are being daily laid low round the positions they so gloriously held. It is to relieve those among them who are not past service that we are募 money and supplies. The suffering of the soldiers will be great and only by a lavish and prompt expenditure will their pains be mitigated and their prospects of recovery improved."

A recent article written by the English correspondent of the Times describes the work that has about been done by the R. I. M. C. at Boulogne. Lord Knutsford stated a few days ago after a personal visit to that place that it was amazingly perfect. That is high praise coming from a lifelong expert in hospital management. The medical correspondent confirms it to the full. When the correspondent arrived a few days ago every wounded British soldier in every hospital and dispensary in the greater part of the area is in the French clinics and under French care.

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## U. S. Ships in Gulf of Mexico

Washington, March 12.—A despatch from Vera Cruz, indicates that General Obregon is still in control of affairs in Mexico.

Other advices indicated that negotiations were in progress which will make possible the export of sisal fibre from Progreso, the Yucatan port blockaded by Carranza's order.

Secretary Daniels has issued a statement on the condition of the Atlantic fleet, and its auxiliaries now in the Mexican gulf. It was considered significant by some observers of the Mexican situation, and follows:

"Never before in the history of our navy has such a powerful fleet been assembled for active service, manœuvres and target practice, with guns and torpedoes as that based on Guantanamo bay, the cruiser squadron consisting of two armored cruisers and seven light cruisers and gunboats, the various units of which have been operating in the vicinity of Hayti, and the east coast of Mexico.

"The vessels comprising this fleet are ready for any service and are accompanied by repair ships, supply ships, and fuel ships, carrying coal, oil and supplies for an extended period.

"At Key West, the reserve torpedo flotilla, consisting of ten destroyers and a tender, has been engaged in extending operations.

"At Pensacola, six submarines with four tenders have been operating jointly with air craft and with the San Francisco, a mine-laying vessel.

"Results of the extended operations in which the above mentioned vessels to the number of 83 are engaged cannot fail to be of great benefit to the navy."

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Presbytery met at Camprose on Wednesday, February 17. There were ten ministers, five elders, and two students present. Rev. D. C. Ramsay was in the chair.

The greater portion of the time was taken up in the consideration of Home Mission matters. These were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Rev. John Stewart, Killam, applied to be received into the ministry of the church. The application was favorably entertained and steps taken to have his papers sent forward to the general assembly.

An application for license was presented by D. Whyte Smith, laboring in the mission field at Cadogan. This application was also favorably entertained.

Probost congregation asked to go up to the augmentation platform. Mr. Hamilton was instructed to moderate in a call for a minister when satisfied that the necessary amount of stipend had been promised.

Rev. D. D. McLeod, B.D., Barrie, was nominated as moderator of the general assembly, and Rev. W. G. Brown, B.D., Red Deer, as moderator of Synod.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton, and D. C. Ramsay, with Mr. McGregor, elder, Bayview, were appointed members of the coming general

congregation.

A unanimous call in favor of Rev. J. I. Samuel, B.D., from the congregation of Ponoka, was laid on the table. The call was cordially sustained and accepted, and the induction was appointed to take place on Thursday, March 11, at 8 p.m.

A most interesting feature of the evening meeting was an address by Mrs. Burnett on "Story Telling." The address was most interesting, and was listened to by a goodly number of the congregation.

Standing committee for the year were appointed.

Next regular meeting was fixed to be held in Amx in September.

France honors her soldiers with the Legion of Honor, Austria confers upon her brave the Ancient Order of Marie Therese, while Russia very sparingly distributes the Cross of St. Vladimir, while all countries have minor decorations which are distributed for lesser deeds of valor. No decoration bears a higher place in history than the much-coveted Victoria Cross.



**Your Liver  
is Clogged up**  
That's Why You're Tired & Out of  
Sorts—Now no Apples.  
**CARTER'S LITTLE  
LIVER PILLS**  
Will cure right  
in a few days.  
They do  
the cure.  
Cure  
Cures  
notches,  
Blisters, Infection, and Skin Diseases.  
Small Pill, Small Does, Small Price.  
Gentleman and Lady Signature.

*Cartoon*



## Eddy's Matches

Though we have some-  
what advanced prices  
because of the increas-  
ed cost and scarcity of  
raw material, the usual  
high standard of our  
quality will be main-  
tained.

**FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS**  
From the following diseases:  
TUBERCULOSIS, RHEUMATIC DISEASES,  
TUBEROSIS, CHRONIC DISEASES,  
AND OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES.  
**THE THERAPION**  
An emulsion for skin affections, dermatitis, rashes, eczema, psoriasis, acne, dandruff, ringworm, etc., etc.  
We want to prove that the THERAPION will cure you.

**CHILDREN TEETHING**  
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND  
LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING  
PERIOD. PHARAOH TO  
**MRS. WINSLOW'S  
SOOTHING SYRUP**  
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

**PATENTS**  
Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Head Office  
King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Permanent prohibition of the sale of absinthe and kindred alcoholic beverages in France has been a law since the beginning of the war. Transports and sale of absinthe were forbidden when the war began, but traffic in other intoxicating liquors was permitted. The French now supplemented its original order with another forbidding the sale of any alcoholic drink similar to absinthe. This is a wise measure, however, in all parts of France tending to perpetuate this prohibition.

"If the wind blows this way for another hour," said the captain on board of a ship in danger of being wrecked, "we shall all be lost." "What was a clergymen?" "Gar-ford!" was the prayerful answer of the divine."

**Willings**  
He! Father—Young man, young man, would you take my daughter from me? You don't know a father's feelings at such a time! I must suppress them.

Her Lover—Oh, that's all right! If you want to give three chears, go ahead!—Chicago News.



W. H. U. 1880

## KINGDOM OF HANOVER

**May Return Old Hanoverian Kingdom to Power**  
It is announced that Frederick the Great, who will now rule the Kingdom of Hanover, now incorporated in Western Prussia, if he crushes Germany with the aid of the Allies. His son, George, will be the young Duke of Brunswick, although the Duke's father, the Duke of Cumberland, is the heir to the throne of Hanover, a claim he has never been able to enforce. The son is now fighting in Hanover against Prussia in many wars starting at least as far back as Frederick the Great's time.

Prussia has been at war, about half a century ago, Prussia absorbed Hanover and imposed the laws of King.

There was a Hanoverian royal family which the six

sons of the Duke learned their pretty sister was in love with the young man up to him, who would have descended had not the

Prussian mailed flat intervened. They

said that the marriage should not

be allowed, so the Duke of Brunswick

formally renounced all claims to

the throne of Hanover and swore un-

conditional allegiance to the King.

The Duke's wife, the Princess of Hanover, a daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, called upon their

sister as a loyal Hohenzollern, to give

her the match unless her husband sub-

ordinated himself thoroughly to Bo-

nham.

But the princess declared she would

marry the Duke of Brunswick even

if he did not give up his claim to the

throne of Hanover.

Perhaps she had an intuitive feeling

that the crown would some time rest

on her brow if she stood firm. At any

rate, they were married without condi-

tions. Following the birth of her

daughter, there was general reconciliation

between the two families.

Stop the Cough—Coughing is

caused by irritation in the respiratory

passages and is the effort to dislodge

obstructions that come from inflamma-

tion of the mucous membrane. Treat-

ment will allay the inflammation and in

consequence the cough will cease.

Try it and you will see no other pre-

scription for a cold.

### Better Out of Sight

The ready applicable for a "job" had

been easily obtained when asked

and was set aside top dressing for

gardening operations. Half way

through the morning his temporary

assistant came to criticize his

method of going to work.

"Why don't you push the wheel-

barrow instead of dragging it after

you trouble?"

"Not me," growled Weary Will,

"I'm sick of the sight of your

shamed thing."

Remove Those Unightly Warts

by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart

Remedy. It is a safe, simple and

surely every druggist in America

recommends and sells Putnam's. It's

the best.

### War Again in Bible Land

The entrance of Turkey into the war will bring about a new battle for the soul of the Holy Land will send to heaven the crisis of the desolated and the dying. One of the earliest

reports will be recalled that Samson carried

on the gates of this city. Turkish

troops have mobilized around the

Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal.

Over the same ground more than 2,000

years ago the great prophet Moses led

the children of Israel. Turkish troops

have been sent to reinforce those at

Mosul on the Tigris, which is across

the river from ancient Nineveh.

And desolation throughout the Holy

Land caused by the wholesale con-

scription of all men, Christians and

pagans, from the ages of

eighteen and forty-five.

The Jewish colonists of Palestine

have been especially affected. Actual

war has been reported in the Holy City itself. Most

of the 66,000 Jews in Jerusalem are

their source of livelihood and German

troops have mobilized around the

city. It is said that comparatively

few of these Jewish settlers are

now here. The city is a scene of

desolation.

Recruit enters recruiting station,

army, and determined to accommodate

himself to any conditions as they

arose.

(Continued on page 2.)

Zealous recruit—Well, what are

you short off—Punch.

WONT' MIX

Bad Food and Good Health Won't

mix. The human stomach stands much

but it won't stand good food.

If you lead right you should feel

good, but if you lead wrong you

will not feel right.

"I lost my appetite and the very

thought of food disgusted me, but I

was not well nourished and not

got well and thin.

"My home cooks were very heavy

for me, I ate a large quantity of my own

mother. There was no one to shoulder

my household burdens, and what

little I must bear there and that

I realized that my health was breaking

down.

I read an article in the paper about

some one with trouble like me, and

was helped by Grape-Nuts food and

acting on this suggestion, I gave

Grape-Nuts to the first dish

of the following forenoon, and I had

the right thing.

"My uncomfortable feelings in stomach were gone, and the thought of food

was an incurable absent space, that

was again myself. Since then I have

gained 12 pounds in weight through

the use of Grape-Nuts.

Name given by Canadian Post Co., Ltd.

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pages.

Ever read the above letter? A new

one appears from time to time. They

are genuine, true and full of human

interest.

Thought She Recognized Him

Even animals show their feelings

to a friend the other day. "Only

yesterday an animal showed my

great distress. Her call was drawn

and the grateful cow

licked my hand."

"What won't gratitude," replied the friend. "The cow thought she had twins."

—Atlanta Constitution.

Two Irishmen met one and referred

to the illness of a third. "Poor Michael

Farmer," said one. "I'm afraid he's going to die."

"And why about he die?" said the other.

"'Cause he's got so thin! You'd

think he's thinner than a picket fence."

—Philadelphia Ledger.

## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### Laurier Scores Borden Government

On Wednesday this week, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in speaking to an amendment moved by himself to the government budget proposed, strongly opposed the increases in the customs tariff. Sir Wilfrid said that he refused to call it a war revenue tax. The finance minister evidently did not have in view the raising of revenue. The tariff, he said, would produce a minimum of revenue and a maximum of inconvenience. The revenue from instance from meats and cereals, would not fill the hollow of the finance minister's hand, but it would give an opportunity for speculators to rob the people. "It will profit someone," added Sir Wilfrid. "But it will not be the treasury."

Taking up the British preference he said the proposed increase in the tariff was supposed to be designed to provide money so that we could assist England in fighting the greatest struggle in her history. And yet they were putting an additional duty on commerce from England and were striking a blow at British trade. Having been assisted by the Imperial government in financing the war, they had given a blow at Britain which the Imperial authorities never expected.

Sir Wilfrid said that he was well aware that the British preference had never been popular with a large section of the Conservative party. They had not dared to attack it openly, but they had waited the opportunity and to the day of danger they had made their opportunity.

This war is to be a war of attrition. Germany understands this and realizes that she can win only by ruining the trade of Great Britain. And to help Germany ruin Great Britain's trade is the purpose of the Conservative government's budget proposal.

"We were prepared to go far with the honorable gentleman opposite," said Sir Wilfrid, "to present a united front at this time, but that far we will not go, and today we part company with them."

### Municipal Management

Municipal government in the town of Brooks, which is now the subject of judicial investigation, is not likely much different from municipal government in many another western town. In Brooks the whole responsibility of finance seems to have been up to the town clerk, the councillors knowing little or nothing about what was happening. As a result of the judicial investigation we should imagine that Brooks has reason to congratulate itself that things are no worse.

But is there any good reason why this sort of thing should occur? Why should not the financing of all Alberta municipalities be good financing and all municipal legislation good legislation? If it were there would be a very different story to tell in many a western town and city today.

A simple and easy way out of all such difficulty would be by the creation of a municipal department in connection with the provincial government with the adoption of a uniform system of municipal bookkeeping and the appointment of a provincial municipal board before which every item of municipal legislation and finance would have to come for sanction before it would be legal.

Hard as it may seem to have to say it, from past experience it is apparent that western municipalities need to be protected against themselves. And just now, while we are marking time municipally, would be a good

time to inaugurate the needed measure of self-protection.

### WHAT TO DO.

It is helpful and healthful to believe, as will no doubt be true, that times will improve after the "war" but at this stage of the game it is worse than foolish to figure that "after the war" means any time within the next year or two.

Neither is there justification for undue elation because of the great advance in prices of wheat and other western farm products on the theory that with the farmers getting so much more money there will be a more general distribution of funds.

Times will be better, no doubt, after the war, but not until long enough after to have made possible a readjustment of conditions which may, and will most likely, mean some years after the time when the great increase in circulation of money due to increases in farm produce values for the reason that the farmers who would be the earliest to such increased circulation have for the most part had no share in the increased profits. Wheat may be selling today for \$1.50 a bushel, but that does not help the farmer who last sold his crop, as most of them did, at something less than a dollar.

Taking it altogether, we shall show wisdom if we anticipate a long siege of tight times throughout the whole country, becoming a little tighter, even before there is any real loosening up. To think and act thus is not pessimism, rather sound common sense.

By degrees we are becoming accustomed to "tight" methods of living and of doing business. We are discovering that it is possible for us to do fairly well on greatly limited expenditures. It will not hurt us any if we let the new way become a habit. Legislatures, municipal governments, companies and individuals have no right to capitalize or hypostatize futures; the present is all we know; futures are altogether uncertain.

### JUSTIFYING AUTOCRACY.

It begins to look as if our Nicholas has determined to justify the existence of autocratic national government, judged by modern standards, and make a case of it between autocracy and democracy, to prove which is the better.

The world gazed in wonderment when by imperial decree spirituous liquors were barred from Russia, and an era of strict prohibition ushered in, and the world wondered even more when, after some months of "dry" liquor stores showed that the Russian people—the masses had wonderfully improved both physically and mentally, so much so, in fact, that assurance was given that they would be able, even with millions of men away in the fighting line, to plant and gather greater harvest than the country had ever been known. That was one step in advance, but the country was not.

Dispatches tell of a move on the part of the Czar and his advisers to introduce a compulsory education law throughout his vast dominions, making it both easy and obligatory for all his subjects everywhere to attend schools and improve their intellects. And if this new law comes into effect and is enforced as rigidly as the prohibition law has been, we may expect within a very few years to see a Russian mentally and morally transformed and ready to take its place among the most advanced nations of the world in the matter of civilization of its people, which will be a wonderful feather in its cap for a benevolent autocracy.

### CARDINAL FACTS.

Everybody can do a little. Every man should do what he can.

Every woman should do what she can.

Improved production means increased production.

Canada's future depends upon our actions of today.

In serving the empire we are serving ourselves.

Markets are not created, won and held in a day.

Now is the time to prove ourselves the granary of the empire.

We have the soil, we have the resources, we must have the energy to use them to the greatest advantage.

As we approach ourselves at this crisis, so will be our prosperity and pride in the years to come. With more than half of productive Europe engaged in war, and large sections decimated by other countries, and especially those forming the British Empire, will have to make up huge deficiencies, both of foodstuffs and material.

Great Britain imported \$1,766,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported \$0,813,879 bushels from the United States. She also imported \$2,099,960 bushels from Russia and Central Europe.

Great Britain imported 24,118,883 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Romania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 971,583 bushels or less than a fourth.

Great Britain took 22,454,083 bushels of oats from Germany, Russia and Romania, of which one-half was from her bitterest and most savage enemy of today.

Great Britain imported 186,15,000 bushels of wheat from August 1, 1913 to July 31, 1913. Russia exported 163,267,000 bushels and Romania 45,643,000 bushels in the same time. How far is Canada going to help to make up the deficiency?

Great Britain imported from August 1, 1911 to July 31, 1914, \$4,307,000 bushels of oats.

Russia exported 34,760,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000, and Romania 17,196,000 bushels. Who is going to make up this deficiency of seventy-seven million bushels?

### FORECLOSURE ACT WILL BE REPEALED

The "Foreclosure and Sale Act," passed at the last session and assented to on October 22<sup>nd</sup> last, will be repealed, it is stated, at the present session of the legislature, and amendments to the Land Titles Act substituted. Formal notice of these amendments was given in the House on Wednesday.

The "Foreclosure and Sale Act," which was an act respecting proceedings to secure payment and enforce rights under mortgages, encumbrances and agreements for sale provided for the hearing of applications by the master in Chancery, but under the proposed amendments, according to present intentions, it will be confined on the register of land titles, with a reference to a judge if desired. This procedure has for some time prevailed in Manitoba under the land titles system in that province, and has been found to be, to the most workable method. There will likely be a saving clause providing for actions taken or started under the present act.

Another advantage of the new amendments, it is urged, is that the expense of proceedings would be lessened—a most desirable thing for litigants.

### JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

The example set by Japan in the war with Germany is one that might well be emulated by many well-styled Christian nations. A writer in the New York Outlook tells us how humanely the Mikado's government is treating the German prisoners who are interned there. Nothing is too good for the enemy who were captured at the fall of Tsing-Tau. They are well housed, plentifully fed and cared for, and practically allowed their complete liberty.

German civilians residing in Japan are entirely unmolested, and the Deutsche bank at Tokio is still open. The German ambassador to the Mikado's court was farewelled by his countrymen when he left Japan at the end of August, and we are told that Japanese naval officers saluted indignantly at the arrival of a German submarine which sailed out to the lines of an ear-boat with a German flag flying and called her "Au Wiedersehen" to the general sanction of the Kaiser.

Contrast this with the treatment accorded the Japanese who were unfortunate enough to be in Germany when war broke out. They were thrown into jail as soon as Berlin received the ultimatum advising her to evacuate the Rhine. They were held in jail as hostages until they received the "Auf Wiedersehen" to the general sanction of the Kaiser.

Now is the time to prove our selves the granary of the empire.

It is to get a number of them released, Japanese balances in German banks were seized.

We in the west have a great deal about the Yellow Peril, the anti-Japanese demonstrations and the like in our newspapers. Australia has had similar situations, and in words, "A White Australia," from one of the great political crises for the southern Commonwealth, where the Japanese bugbear has been very much in evidence in the last decade. And yet when Japan takes the Marshall Islands from Germany instead of keeping them herself, she finds them over to herself, the lands in effect says: "You can look after those if you like until the war is over and we decide what is to be done with them."

In view of these examples of Japanese policy the people of North America will perhaps begin to think that they have misjudged the little brown-skinned men of Nippon. What could have been done, then, for Japan to have kept the Marshall Islands, and Australia's share of influence? But no, she realized the latter fact and honorably handed them over, although she had taken them herself. Buddhism is a official religion. Germany is a self-styled Christian land. The comparison would make us all wonder if there is such a thing as the "Yellow Peril."

### CANADIAN FLOUR GIFT CAUSES TROUBLE IN BRITAIN.

London, March 6.—The board of trade has been called upon this week to settle what appears to have been developing into a hot dispute among the inhabitants of Blyth, in Northumberland. In effect the board was asked to decide whether flour sent by the Canadian government was as much intended for the use of soldiers' and sailors' widows, who for some reason hitherto have been debarraged in cases of industrial distress.

On receipt of the flour at Blyth the local relief committee decided that gifts of flour could only be made to cases of industrial distress. Representatives of the committee protested and finally forced an interview with the local government board, with the result that the board intimated yesterday that the distribution is to be left to the discretion of the various sub-committees. The notion that the soldiers' and sailors' wives will now participate.

### LONDON CONFIDENT AS TO THE OUTCOME OF THE GREAT WAR.

London, March 6.—Public confidence in the results of the war has enormously increased during the past week. All news coming through here from every side is good, and it is believed that a steady forward movement is now progressing, both east and west. The capture of the Dardanelles may possibly take time, but when completed, it will not only immediately reduce food prices by cutting up Russian supplies, it will enable Russian armies to defend the south.

Uncertainty over the labor situation is unpeased by the return to word of the engineers. The workmen declare they have only temporarily abandoned the strike and intend renewing it unless the arbitrators quickly allow them to rise again. Some demands are being made. Some hotheads declare in favor of a Canby policy. The men remain at work, but are deliberately going slow. The majority of the engineers, however, emphatically disclaim such a course, admitting that it would be dishonest and unpatriotic.

The Clyde trouble is not alone. There is a general state of disturbance throughout the trades unions, caused partly by the government's action in increasing the railway men's wages. The Northumbrian boat operatives demand a union, and the London dockers are unsatisfied.

Labor experts recognize that although the government is empowered, under the Defence of the Realm Act, to take stringent measures against strikers, any attempt at coercion would be disastrous. The only practical policy lies between raising wages and regulating food prices.

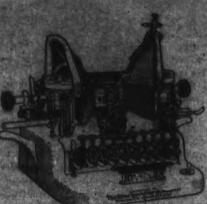
Little is allowed to transpire concerning the submarine war, but public confidence is maintained by the fact that various passenger steamer services to the continent and elsewhere are now being maintained without the slightest interruption.

Extreme caution is shown in the comments on the United States attitude, but there is no recognition of states. The British people desire to retain the friendship of the United States, and are prepared to go to great lengths to meet their wishes.

The Prince of Wales is actually moving in the firing line of the army. Thus a soldier writing home, describes how the Prince patronized a football match played within two miles of the German trenches.

AUGUSTUS—It's now—your opportunity. Show a Powerless Emanuel mosquito catcher and mosquito trap, and receive a free gift of 1000 mosquito traps. Show all kinds of insect traps without heat, soldering iron or tools. Agents wanted. Simple with particulars.

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All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agent.

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## U. S. PACKERS KICK BECAUSE BRITAIN HOLDS UP SHIP.

London, March 5.—Little light was thrown today on the steps that Great Britain will take to enforce her desired intention to stop trade to and from Norway. Declarations on the declaration binges in order-in-control, which it has been promised will be issued soon, but no definite date for the issuance of which has been announced.

Officials make it clear at every opportunity that the mode of making reprisals will be outlined in such a manner that further negotiations will not be precluded so far as the declaration affects neutrals. Meanwhile foodstuffs from the United States destined to neutral countries continue to be delayed without explanation being given which satisfy shippers.

Chicago packers are much annoyed over the delay at Falmouth since February 20 of the Norwegian steamer Vitalia. There are no prospects for the release of the steamer, although it is said everything possible has been done to negotiate with the British requirements. All the goods on the Vitalia are consigned to The Netherlands overseas agent at Rotterdam. The ship was inspected by the British consul at New York before her departure, and her hatches were sealed. The owners of the Vitalia's cargo gave specific guarantees that the food was for Holland consumption, yet the ship is still being held.

The delays in the products of American packers are declared to be so inexplicable that the European agents of the packers probably will advise that shipments on March contracts with European neutral countries be not made unless Great Britain definitely defines her policy toward cargoes in advance of their sailing.

The packers, it is said, did everything in their power to make the Vitalia's cargo released under British regulations, and have repeatedly protested through Walter Hines, the American ambassador, concerning the delay of the steamer, but without avail.

Great Britain is known to be trying to get Denmark to effect an organization similar to the Netherlands overseas trust in order to insure guarantees that goods shipped to Denmark will not be re-exported to Germany. The Danish laws prevent such an organization, but it is said that it is likely that legislation will be enacted to make one possible. Much of the present delay to American foodstuffs is considered to be a result of the desire of Great Britain to induce Denmark to guarantee that they will not be shipped to Germany.

The prize court hearing on the case of the American steamship Wilhelmina has been set for March 15.

## TURKISH CAPITAL IS REPORTED IN STATE OF CONSTERNATION.

Paris, March 5.—The supreme Turkish war council, according to a despatch to the Temps, from Petrograd, has decided to abandon all further operations against Egypt and to recall to European Turkey the troops sent to Egypt.

London, March 6.—Confusion reigns at Constantinople and the Turks and Germans, realizing that they are powerless to prevent the allied fleet from forcing a passage of the Dardanelles and capturing the entire fortifications of the strait to obtain naval bases for their submarine places at Canakkale and in the Gulf of Marmora, near the entrance of the Bosphorus, which is to be placed in a state of siege according to a despatch in the Daily News from its Bucharest correspondent.

The despatch continues "Every one recognizes that these military preparations at the last hour can in no sense prove effective. It is well known too that there is a lack of munitions. The population, already suffering privation and receiving an insufficient ration of bread, made of a mixture of wheat and maize, holds the German responsible for its misery. Agitation conducted by the Heds in Istanbul are growing numerous. Greek families have hastily left Constantinople. Some yesterday more than 50 German officers, travelling from Turkey

to Berlin, passed through Bucharest.

Romania is following with the closest interest the allies' action in the Dardanelles and Russia's activities in Galicia. The government still refrains from making a pronouncement. It has just introduced a bill for the opening of a credit of 40,000,000 for the army. Generals, who would this year pass into the reserve, are being retained and already the 1916 class recruits are being called upon."

## AUSTRIA WOULD NOT GIVE ITALY INCH OF TERRITORY.

Berlin, March 7.—The Italian situation is occupying the attention of serious-minded men. Newspapers, including the *Kosmische Zeitung*, the Frankfurter Zeitung and Lokale, gave prominence to long dispatches from the Rome correspondent, which dwell upon the importance which Italy attaches to its present demands for territorial compensation for possible Austrian gains in the Balkans. These despatches also emphasize the extent of popular feeling on this subject, which is expected to find expression in the policy of the government.

So far as can be ascertained, no negotiations between Italy and Austria on this question have been begun.

The attitude of Austria in case such demands are made is problematical. A few weeks ago, it seemed as if any suggestion along this line would be met with a flat refusal to cede an inch of Austrian territory, no matter by what euphemistic phrase, such as "frontier regulation," it might be designated. At the present time, however, there are signs that Austria is more inclined to enter into the discussion provided the Italian proposals are not presented in too brusque form.

## CLOTHING FLOWED WITH LIQUID FIRE IN TRENCH.

Paris, March 5.—The effect of the burning oil and chemical sprayed by the Germans upon the French advanced trenches in the woods of Malancourt, which was mentioned in a recent official communication (Feb. 27), is described in *La Liberte* by a nurse at the front. Incidentally it has been learned that this new instrument of warfare, which is a German invention, was patented in France. The nurse was at a railway station when the soldiers arrived. Their faces were badly burned, their limbs blistered and their uniforms charred. A soldier told her "range" of the explosion. He said that at first the Germans began to attack with flaming liquid. Incredulous at first, the French soon discovered that this liquid was being directed against them from several jets.

Special appliances were used in some instances, and at times an apparatus resembling a fire engine. Incendiary grenades were also hurled by the Germans. The trenches were soon in flames.

"None of us could escape this torture of fire," said the soldier. His clothes flowed with oil, and some of us became living torches. Surrounded by flames we had to retire, but not until our comrades of the second line were ready to resist the attack of the enemy, which began six minutes after.

"A bayonet counterattack by the French was carried out, and some of us became living torches. The captain and crew of the Thordis, which arrived at Plymouth last week, that his vessel had rammed and destroyed a German submarine off Bream Head, appears to have been substantiated.

The captain and crew of the Thordis probably will receive in consequence rewards amounting to £6,500, which had been offered by various agencies to the first merchantman which sank a submarine.

The Thordis went into drydock at Plymouth. It was then learned that one of her propeller blades had been torn off and that her keel was damaged badly, indicating the force with which the craft struck the submarine.

## POLICE CERTAIN GRAIN BUMPER WAS MURDERED

Saskatoon, March 6.—At 6 o'clock Wednesday night the policemen who have been scouring the country in the vicinity of Maymont had found no trace of Charles Lewis, grain buyer for the Turner Elevator Company at Richard, Sask. Associated Press learned that he received a cash package of \$1,000 from his head office about the middle of last week and that on Monday about noon he drew \$70 from his own account at the bank in Maymont. It is supposed that he was murdered about 7 o'clock on Monday night, and from the

position of the pool of blood found at the top of the driveway into the elevator, it is thought that the crime was committed there. A mechanic's hammer, which it is said does not belong to the elevator, was found lying beside a pool of blood, as was also a broom drenched in gore. Lewis was about 47 years of age and a quiet, unassuming man of good habits. He has a wife and seven children in Langham, and is well known along the main line of the C.N.R. The police appear satisfied that he has been murdered, although they will say very little. The only information apprehended at this time is the report that a team was seen driving at high speed away from the elevator on Monday.

## FURTHER HELP REFUSED TO TURKEY.

London, March 6.—Pounding away at Forts Kild, Bahir and Chanak, 145 miles from Constantinople, the allied fleets have made further successful attempts to force the Dardanelles, say Athens dispatches this afternoon. Chanak's fire is more feeble, and Vice Admiral Carden is confident that the Turkish stronghold will crumble within 48 hours. In spite of Athens' reports, the admiralty officials declare that the heaviest fire inside the Dardanelles is yet to come. Steaming up the Kild, Bahir and Chanak, four allied fleet will meet with a plunging fire from modern Krupp guns for a distance of twenty miles before they emerge into the Marmara sea for a final dash upon the Ottoman capital.

On August 20th the Germans entered Gelrode. For no other reason save their pleasure, they shot several young men and women. Besides these, two persons were severely injured by bullets. Father d'Argent took the unfortunate people in a cart to Aeschach, in which work of charity he was helped by my brother.

"While in the streets of Erschach his horse and cart were seized. He and the driver were made prisoners and after charges had been brought against them they were shut up in the cellar of the town hall for the night. Afterwards I saw Father d'Argent standing against the wall of the church. His hands and feet were bound with copper wire and he was forced to stand on tiptoe with his hands above his head. Owing to the blows he had already received his face looked blue and the blood dripped down to his bare feet. In that way he was for three hours subjected to the most scandalous treatment, of which I dare not here give particulars. He was mocked and laughed at by the soldiers. When they were tired of this, Father d'Argent was given two conditions to fulfill to obtain his release from torture: one was to abjure his faith as a Catholic, the other to cry 'Germany forever!' Although repeatedly tried by the soldiers to consent, the priest always gave one answer—never! He was then taken by the soldiers to a house about 200 yards distant from the church, was locked behind it, and then killed with two rifle shots.

Both Germany and Austria have refused to come to the aid of the Sultan, according to Bucharest dispatches. Austria refused Turkey's urgent request to send her fleet to attack the allies' warships, fearing destruction of her entire navy. She advised the Sultan to cross into Asia Minor if the Straits are forced. The Germans are reported to have refused a request for more gunners to direct the Krups on the straits' fortifications. From Bucharest, Rome and Athens, this afternoon, comes reiteration of the stories of peace demonstrations in Constantinople, and reports the Sultan is ready to flee from the capital.

## VESSEL OWNERS WILL NOT SHIP TO THE WAR ZONE

New York, March 5.—The unwillingness of the shipowners to risk crafts in the war zone has resulted in a tie-up at the West Shore railroad yards at Weehawken, of about 5,000 cars, mostly loaded with wheat. Two grain elevators holding about 100,000 bushels are filled. Only one shipment has been made during the past fortnight; a Norwegian steamer having sailed with 180,000 bushels of wheat and other grain.

Before the German decree was issued, grain and wheat reaching the yards was forwarded quickly, many of the shipments being consigned to Russian ports. Owners of late have hesitated in making deliveries, however.

## KILLED AT NORDEGG

William Horn, an Englishman, 25 years old, unmarried, and an expert miner, was killed at Brazeau No. 2 mine on February 19 by having his head caught between a running truck car and a post supporting the roof of the tunnel. He lived half an hour.

The inquest was held by Coronet Dr. Allan, of Red Deer, on the 23rd, Government Mine Inspector Richards, of Calgary, being present. The evidence disclosed that the deceased was driving a horse in the main tunnel and his duty was to haul the car when they had come down to him as far as they could run by gravity. Two fellow miners had filled the car

complement was 12 men. The U8 was a sister of the famous U9 which early in the war sank the British cruisers *Hogue*, *Aboukir* and *Cressy* in the North Sea and in October sent the British cruiser *Hawke* to the bottom. Wreckage picked up late in February off Christiansand was said to belong to the U9, and it was rumored in Norway that the submarine had been lost.

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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

and called out to know if all was ready. The deceased answered yes and the car ran slowly down from the side drift into the main tunnel, the barrier guarding the tunnel to prevent wind coming into the inner tunnel. Horn had lots of room at the right side to escape the moving car, but he stepped to the left side, where there was practically no passage, and was caught. No light could be thrown on how he came to step out to the wrong side, unless in a moment of absent-mindedness, for he appeared all right to his fellows. The horse was right on the track in front of the car, which was just stopping as it caught Horn.

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

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O. BOODE, Nanton St.

## GERMANS ARE BUSY ENOUGH

Geneva, March 6.—A despatch from Munich says that Field Marshal Baron Von Der Goltz, who was sent to Constantinople from Germany as military adviser to the Turkish government, has telegraphed to the German military headquarters asking for fifty German artillery officers for the defence of the Dardanelles. The field marshal received a laconic reply, the despatch says, stating that the Germans need their artillery officers and adding: "Do your best."

## 125,000 IRISHMEN AT FRONT

London, March 6.—There are 450 men of Irish birth or descent in Great Britain who are of military age, and 125,000 of them have already joined the army, according to figures prepared by the secretary of the Irish National League. This proportion, he asserts, is much larger than can be shown by any other nationality.

## DUTCH STEAMER IS TORPEDOED.

London, March 6.—According to the Daily Express, it is reported that the Dutch steamer *Noordwijk*, which was returning to Rotterdam with broken machinery after having sailed for the United States, has been torpedoed in the English channel.



## Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

## Col. W. A. Stewart

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Lacombe—Airdrie—  
Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise, and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

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It eases the burning, aching  
pains, stops bleeding and helps  
cures. Persons cure, with Zam-  
Buk, means cure. Why not prove  
this? All Druggists have  
Zam-Buk.

An Ancient Prophecy

A reader of the Figaro communicated to that newspaper the following prediction, dated 1700, taken from the annals of Caravaggio:

"When horses' vehicles run in the streets;

"When men can speak from one end of the world to the other;

"In June it will be talk of war;

"In August there will be wars in the eyes of mothers and sweethearts;

"In September hostilities will commence."

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief is needed—Mother Graves Worm Terminator.

Up-to-Date Stamps

The postage stamp is always up-to-date and Cuthie gives us the latest example of keeping up with the times. An entirely new set has just been issued, and the postage stamp now issues a map of the Island with lines marking the principal steamship connections with neighboring countries.

The stamp is very interesting. It shows an aeroplane of modern type flying over Fort Castle at the entrance to Havannah Harbour. The stamp is unique and should be sought with keen interest by boy or girl collectors.

Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.

Gentlemen—In July, 1908, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to go to the United States for treatment. In Sept., 1908, Mr. W. G. O. of Liniment urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the result that I am now well and today am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,

MATTHEW X. BAINES  
mark

It Was All Right

The traveller had spent the night at the station hotel and in the morning after breakfast he got into his car and himself with only five minutes to catch the train. He made a hasty start and progressed to the platform and then down to the car, containing valuables, on the dressing table. The door was open. After a moment's hesitation he seized his bag from the porter.

"Quick!" he cried, "run up as fast as you can and see if we have left a green signal down case on the right hand corner of the dressing table."

— "I'm sorry," he stammered like lightning, and the traveller, hanging out of the carriage window, watch in hand, timed the passing moments with a giddy heart. The time seemed to pass on the move as the pony sprang along the platform, empty handed.

"Yes, sir," he panted, "that's right, sir, and it's in the corner of the dressing table, sir!"

My farewell appearance was an echo of the greatest enthusiasm, said one of his friends.

"Yes," replied the other, "isn't it remarkable that such a large number of people should have assumed so willingly to meet you for the last time?"

Let Them Speak  
For Themselves

— You needn't take anybody's word for the superiority of Post Toasties—

Get a package from your Grocer, pour some of the crisp, sweet flakes into a dish, add cream or milk, and a sprinkle of sugar if you wish. Then be the judge of

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Great War



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Best Values**

Our long experience in the Dry Goods Business enables us to secure the very best merchandise. New spring goods arriving daily from the best makers. We are showing extra special values in new Dress Goods. New Cotton Crepes in plain and fancy colors. New Satin de Chine Silk. Ladies' Spring Coats and Suits, all are made of the very best materials.

## New Cotton Crepes

We wish to draw your attention to the fact that we are showing many new designs in Cotton Crepes. They are very pretty and will make a beautiful spring dress at a very popular price. From 15c to 35c per yard

## Ladies' New Spring Suits

Our Ladies' New Spring Suits are here for your inspection. They are extra good values, made in the very latest styles. Do not miss seeing these. Prices from \$15.00 to \$25.00

**Best Groceries  
at the  
Right Prices**

## New Messaline and Satin de Chine Silk

We have a complete line of these famous Silks. They are 36 inches wide. Shades are black, navy, white, cream, mahogany, pink, Copenhagen, cardinal, and many other shades. Extra special per yd \$1.00

## Ladies' New Spring Coats

Our Ladies' new Spring Coats are made in the very latest styles and of extra fine cloth, are perfect fitting. They come in checks, plain and fancy materials, at a very low price, for \$10.00 to \$20.00



## Men's Spring Suits

Just opened our Men's Spring Suits. These are well made, perfect fitting. Materials are in plain stripes and checks, in all sizes. Prices from \$10.00 to \$25.00

## Men's New Felt Hats

Here is where you find a large assortment of new Spring Hats in all the newest shapes and styles. Colors are black, grey, blue, fawn, brown. They are very nobby.

## Men's Spring Shoes

Have you tried one of our new Alberta made shoes? They are winners. All Goodyear wells. At \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00

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Lacombe**

**Apples! Apples!**  
**extra good quality**  
**\$1.50 and \$1.75**  
**per box**

## Reading by Lamplight

After the age of 40 the eyes begin to fail for near work. This trouble is first experienced when you sit down to read the newspaper by lamplight. The type may appear clear at first, but becomes gradually indistinct, and to relieve this strain the type is pushed further away, giving momentary improvement, until the eyes still tire, a further removal is made. When having arrived at a distance beyond which the type is constructed, it is again blurred and the effort must be given up. Relief is only obtained when properly fitted glasses are worn.

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If your eyes are failing come and have your glasses fitted by an expert optician. We do all sorts of spectacle repairing.

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## Items of Interest Locally

H. S. Cameron was called to Edmonton this week by the serious illness of an uncle.

Choice B.C. apples, large boxes, for sale while they last for \$1.50. Nicholson & Switzer.

Rev. M. White left on Monday to attend the Synod's Home Mission Committee at Calgary on March 9th, and also to attend the meeting of the General Assembly's Home Mission Committee at Toronto on March 16th. He expects to be away about three weeks.

Mrs. C. R. Bruce, of Wetaskiwin, spent the week end with friends at this place.

Mrs. H. W. Joslin, of Edmonton, is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

The year old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cranna died on Monday last after a brief illness. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Cranna have the sympathy of their many friends.

Word was received by the Lacombe Hockey Club that their protest against the last game with the Hustlers had been thrown out by the league executive. The Hustlers therefore retain the championship.

The Guardian is informed by one of the officials of the Lacombe & Blenheim Valley Electric Railway that with the advance of spring construction work will go ahead with a rush. The grading is in large part completed; the ties are here; the miles are at the head of the lakes and will be shipped west about April 1st, and the rolling stock is now at Calgary. It is the expectation of the company that the road will be in shape to handle a share of the Gull Lake summer resort traffic this season.

After the mildest winter within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, spring weather is here. The winter that has departed set in early in December with snow that gradually deepened as the month advanced, with steady but moderate winter temperatures. The first half of January was warmer than usual, making a big impact on the moderate accumulation of snow. A few inches more of snow followed and the weather again settled down to winter temperatures, only somewhat more variable than those which prevailed through December. The winter furnished about fourteen weeks of continuous good sleighing, which is more than the average and was a great boon to all who had hauling to do. Another peculiarity of this phenomenal winter was that in this part of the country there has not been so much as one severe storm. The coldest weather came during the last week in January. On the coldest night of that week the thermometer at the Lacombe Experimental Farm registered twenty-five and one-half degrees below zero. Now people are wondering whether we are to have the usual spring storms or if we will also escape them.

LaTOURNAINE FIRE IS UNDER CONTROL AND PASSENGERS SAFE

Paris, March 7.—Fire which threatened the French steamer La Touraine has been brought under control, and all passengers are safe on board, according to a formal announcement issued at noon today by the Compteur Generale Transatlantique, owner of the liner.

La Touraine is proceeding under her own steam to Havre, her destination, and is expected to arrive there tomorrow night. Only the Rotterdam fleet which responded to Captain Caussin's helpless call for aid is standing by as a measure of precaution.

La Touraine is proceeding under her own steam to Havre, her destination, and is expected to arrive there tomorrow night. Only the Rotterdam fleet which responded to Captain Caussin's helpless call for aid is standing by as a measure of precaution. Commanders of other vessels which speeded to the rescue have been informed that their services will not be required.

The statement given out by the steamship company said:

B. C. HOUSE DISSOLVED; ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE IN APRIL

Vancouver, March 7.—At the prorogation of the provincial legislature at Victoria Saturday evening Sir Richard McBride announced that the house would be dissolved on Monday. He said that within a day or two he would announce the date of a new election and possibly some minor changes in the cabinet. He would appeal to the electors on a program for early completion of all the railway projects now under construction in the province, especially those on Vancouver Island. It is expected that the election will occur in April.

Mr. Price Ellison, who is quite sure and who is likely soon to be appointed a senator, will probably be dropped from the cabinet. No announcement has yet been made of who will be the next minister of finance and agriculture.

According to officials of the company, they have not been informed what caused the fire. They assert, however, that the flames were confined to one of the compartments in the hold. It was feared for a time that it might be necessary to transfer the passengers to another ship to avoid danger, but this plan evidently was abandoned when it was seen the blaze was being mastered.

The agent here of the French liner this afternoon received the following wireless despatch from Captain Caussin, of La Touraine:

"Sunday, March 6.—La Touraine, having a fire in one of her compartments, asked for help, but continuing her journey to Havre, escorted by the Rotterdam. I hope to get control of the fire. There is no immediate danger. The weather is good."

"I hope to dock Monday evening if everything goes well."

PARIS, March 7.—A despatch from Athens says the newspapers there consider as certain the intervention of Greece in the European conflict. Several opinions are expressed with regard to the extent of Greece's co-operation with the allies.

London, March 7.—The Athens correspondent of Reuter's sends the following report: "Athens announced in the chamber of deputies Saturday that as the King did not approve of the policy of the government the cabinet had tendered its resignation."

The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

## THE SEED LAW

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade, seedmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The Seed Control Act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa must not be put on sale for the purpose of sowing without being plainly marked with the grade, namely:

No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 in quality only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grasses, clover, forage plants and seeds of those of established and fast must be marked in a plain and visible manner with the common name of way marks.

Seeds of cereals, fax, grasses, clover, forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have germination of two-thirds of the percentage standard of vitality for good seed of the kind, or be marked with the percentage that are of germinating.

"Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seed for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Calgary. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover, four ounces of red clover, alfalfa or seed of like size and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples require postage but are tested free of charge up to 25 in number for each person or firm.

## FOR SALE

White Orpington Cockers hatched from eggs from same hen that produced winning cockerel at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fair, and other prize winners. Size of cockerels is 2 to 3 each. Apply to the government! The cabinet had tendered its resignation."